Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook
June 14 - 20, 2018

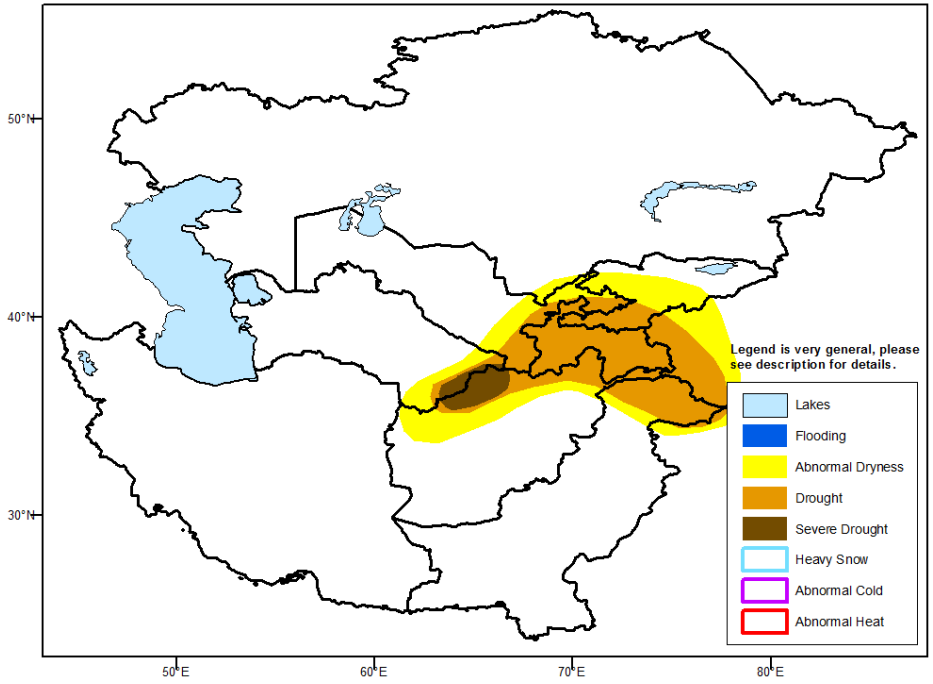
Temperatures:

Above-normal temperatures (+1 to +5 degrees C) were observed across Afghanistan, eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan from June 3 to 9. Maximum temperatures reached 36 degrees C across north-central Kazakhstan, while maximum temperatures were in the low to middle 40s (degrees C) across northwest Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Following above-normal temperatures to start the month, temperatures are forecast to average closer to normal during mid-June. Maximum temperatures are expected to remain below 30 degrees C across the major crop areas of north-central Kazakhstan.

Precipitation

Scattered showers and thunderstorms (locally up to 50 mm) occurred across northern and eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan during the past week. Mostly dry weather, typical for this time of year, prevailed across Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. During the past 30 days, precipitation has averaged at or above-normal across much of Kazakhstan. The abnormal dryness and drought hazards are posted for parts of Afghanistan and adjacent countries based on: large 6-month precipitation deficits from satellite estimates, low snow water content, and expected negative impacts to agriculture. The severe drought area is posted for northwest Afghanistan where crop yields in rainfed areas are likely to be most reduced.

The GFS model indicates mostly dry weather across Afghanistan although scattered thundershowers could affect the higher elevations of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The next month is typically dry for Afghanistan and Pakistan until rainfall, associated with the Indian Monsoon, arrives later in July. Frequent rainfall is expected to continue across north-central Kazakhstan where the GFS model indicates rainfall amounts of 10 to 25 mm (locally more) during mid-June.



Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), and assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.

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